THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE HOUSE ON BROOKS-THE REV. MR CONWAY-TRIAL OF HERBERT. Special Dispatch to The N Y. Trabu . WASHINGTON, July 13, 1856.

Yesterday was a lively day in the House. Twenty-five speeches were made on the Brooks case under the fifteen-minute rule, which was applied late in the afternoon. None of the speeches, however, stirred the chivalrous Mr. Brooks to apply the code of honor that I have heard of, except that of Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut, who, in defending the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, applied a terrible excoriation to the South Carelinian, who sat all the time within reach of him. Brooks looked indignation at Mr. Woodruff all the time he was speaking, but the words fell thick and fast until the close, when Brooks. with much feeling, bowed his head, and muttered something which was not understood by Mr. Woodruff.

But a few moments had expired, when Col. Savage of Tennessee waited upon Mr. Woodruff and informed him that he, Savage, was the friend of Col. Brooks, and in behalf of that gentleman desired to know if he, Woodruff, recognized the code of honer. Mr. Woodruff replied that he recognized no code that was a direct violation of the laws of his country.

Savage then told Mr. Woodruff there were very objectionable words in his speech which ought not to be printed.

Mr. Woodruff thought otherwise, and said he characterized the conduct of Mr. Brocks as he thought it justly deserved.

Thus ended the first interview. Mr. Woodroff, I understand, will print his speech as delivered. It was an able and pungent production. He sa'd that Mr. Brooks had committed a brutal cutrage in violation of all honor and decency. The time had come for the expia-

tion of such dastardly outrages, and he did not heeitate to characterize it as a lofty assumption of arrogance and mean achievement of cowardice. The speech electrified the House, and has won Burels for Mr. Woodruff and his State. He is plucky, and if attacked by Gutta Percha, will take

care of his honor. Messrs. Kunkel, Hickman and Campbell of Pa. and Mesers. Knapp and Hall of Mass., made very able argumentative speeches.

Mr. Kunkle desired the South to give notice if its future policy would be to meet freedom of speech in Congress with freedom of the cudgel.

Mr. Hickman made a sharp reply to a terrible bludgeon speech from his colleague, Mr. Cadwal-

Mr. Campbell eloquently defended the people of Pennsylvania from the unjust imputation cast upon her fair fame by his colleague from the Philadelphia District-Mr. Cadwalader-that any portion, even a single Ward, of that Commonwealth sympathized with the perpetrator of the outrage upon Mr. Sumper.

Mr. Knapp flayed the advocates of the code of honor, in a speech of much ability.

Mr. Hall brought Brooks and Keitt to their feet to explain away the testimony of Gov. Brown. Mr. Hall's speech was the most learned effort of

Brooks and Keitt will have an opportunity to speak to-morrow. The previous question will then be called. Mr.

Campbell of Ohio will close, and the vote will be taken. Mr. Cullen of Delaware, and Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee, and Messra. Broom and Fuller of Pennsylvania, will vote to censure.

The Rev. Mr. Conway has been arraigned to-day by his society for preaching a powerful sermon, two weeks ago, against Slavery. A resolution was offered declaring that he had converted the pulpit into a political forum in which to advocate sectional doctrines. After a lengthy discussion, the Society, pending the passage of the resolution, adjourned to next October.

The jury in Herbert's case are still out. They were to have come in with a verdict this morning at nine o'clock if they agreed.

A large crowd of excited citizens filled the courtroom and avenues leading thereto until ten o'clock, when Judge Crawford adjourned the court.

It is reported that the jury stood last night nine for acquittal and three for conviction, and this morning, eleven for acquittal and one for convic-

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Starday July 12, 1856.

Judge Edwards will on Monday introduce in the House a resolution of inquiry into the management and disposition of the money and other matters in connection with the Snithsonian Institute. It is shrewdly suspected that frauds have been committed, which a rigid investigation may expose.

More clerks have resigned in the Treasury Department, in anticipation of the action of the Committee of Investigation.

of Investigation.
It appears that Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut in his It appears that Mr. Woodruff of Connecticut in his speech this evening, said some things that were objectionable to Mr. Brooks, and was called on by his friend to know whether he recognized the code of honor. He informed his friend that he recognized no code but the laws of Connecticut and the laws of God.

The Herbert case was given to the Jury at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. At 6½ o'clock they had come to no conclusion, when the Court adjourned till Monday morning. The general impression here is that Mr. Herbert will be acquitted.

Washington, July 13, 1856.

Herbert will be acquitted.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1856.

The Crimiral Court held an extraordinary session this morning, with a view to receive the verdict of the Jury in the Herbert case, but an immediate adjournment took place till to morrow. A question of fact has been raised by one or more of the Jury, upon which it is necessary that they should consult the Court. One of the jurymen was so ill as to require the attendance of a physician. On Herbert's return to jail, he was visited by several of his Congressional friends.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES July 19. Mr. GROW gave notice that he would soon call up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill an-nulling the laws of Kansas was referred to the Con

mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill authorizing the
Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with
Christian Hanson of Brooklyn to carry the United
States Mail in a line of steamers between New-York,
Gludstacivia, and some port in England.

The House then resumed the consideration of the

report on the Sumner assault.

Mr. CULLEN, who was entitled to the floor, yielded

Mr. ENGLISH, who wished to offer an amendment Mr. ENGLISH, who wished to offer an amendment to the pending resolution, declaring that the House disapproves of the assault, and deems this a fit eccasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offersive to individual members in a State of this Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio wished to know whether the offering of this would recent his from a state of the contract of the contrac

Mr. CAMPBELL of One wished to know weether the offering of this would prevent him from amending the original resolution.

The SPEAKER replied it would not prevent Mr. Campbell from perfecting the original proposition.

Merers. DEAN and MATTESON objected to Mr.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Obio said he should move the previous question, so as to take a vote on Monday moraing, with the understanding that if the parties in-plicated desired to be heard, he would withdraw the metion for their benefit, but not for reopening general debate.

Voices—That's right.
Mr. COMINS trusted, if Mr. Brooks desired to address the House, he would be allowed to speak on Monday morang.

Mondey morning.

Mr. CULLEN was fully satisfied that the Heuse bad jurisdiction over the subject, but Mr. Edmondson should be exempt from the censure proposed by the Committee. If prompted by his feelings, he could wish Mr. Brooks's acquittal, but a sense of public duty compelled him to say that Mr. Brooks should be punished.

Mr. BOYCE argued that no man could be punished

Mr. BOYCE argued that no man could be punished except in pursuance of previous law. The act of Mr. Brooks was not "disorderly conduct," in the sense the Constitution intended. The power to expel did not embrace general classes of offenses, but was restricted to offenses which violated rules of order.

Mr. ETHERIDGE relied on the clause of the Constition, which bad been quoted to show that the House had no jurisdiction over his offense, to prove that the ame clause does confer jurisdiction. Relative to the question for what cause may the House expel a member that was for the House to determine. This power had never been abused, and would not be now. He condemned the extremes of both sections.

It was then agreed that the speeches in this debate should be limited to fifteen minutes, owing to the many who wish to speak.

many who wish to speak.

At this period more than three-fourths of the mem-

At this period more than three-fourths of the members retired to dinner.

Mr. NICHOLS said this matter constituted an offense of which the House should take cognizance.

When Mr. Brooks concluded to assail Mr. Sumner he made up his mind to take all the consequences; therefore, neither he nor his friends, should complain of the House expressing its disapprobation of the act.

Mr. KNAPP earnestly continued the assault, and indersed the sentiment of Massachusetts, as expressed in the resolutions of her Legislature.

Mr. WOODRUFF spoke of the assault as a brutal outrage. It had been said there was not spirit and manliness enough here to purge the body, but let a trial be made, and then it would be known who dare screen audacity and give countenance to crime.

Mr. GRANGER said the assault was committed in a highly aggravated and diagraceful manner.

Mr. GRANGER said the assault was commuted in a highly aggravated and diagraceful manner. It was not so much the fault or misfortune of Mr. Brooks as the malign influence of Slavery, which is the foster mother of all political mischief.

Mr. CADWALADER, while admitting the House

Mr. CADWALADER, while admitting the House had jurisdiction, said to exercise it in such a case as the present would be unparliamentary, illegal and cangerous, for the privilege of debate cannot be made a vehicle for defamation and slander.

Mr. HICKMAN regarded the doctrine of Mr. Cadwalader as monstrous and untenable. The gross outrage on Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks was violative of the laws of the land, of the privileges of the Senate and of the rights and powers of the House.

Mr. SAVAGE said Mr. Brooks had violated a law for which he had more than atoned. Instead of being

for which he had more than atoned. Instead of being fined three hundred dollars, he should have been fined three cents, which would have been sufficient. Instead of being punished, Mr. Brooks should have have a statue erected to his honor. Mr. Sumner's speech was the most corrupt and abominable collection of falseod, malice and slander that ever emanated from any man in any age.

Messra, TAYLOR, STEWART, BRANCH, HOUS-

Messrs, TAYLOR, STEWART, BRANCH, HOUS-TON, BOWIE, READY and FLORENCE denied that there was constitutional jurisdiction in the pre-

Messrs. TYSON, OLIVER of New-York, KUN-KEL, HALL of Massachusetts, DAMRELL, DUR-FEE, PUNVIANCE, LEITER and CAMPBELL of Pennsylvaria took opposite ground. The last said:

If a monument is to be creeted to Mr. Brooks, let it "Te a monument is to be erected to Ar. Brows, let in the erected on Southern soil, bearing the inscription, Freedom of speech with freedom of cudgel."

During the debate Mr. EDMONDSON said he wished to be heard before the debate closed.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio said he did not intend

moving the previous question till every Member di-rectly or indirectly implicated shall be heard.

Mr. EDMONDSON asked whether any notice had

been served upon him relative to the action contem-plated against him. Every rule of right had been

plated against him. Every rule of right and sociated in his case.

Mr. LETCHER said the remedy of the attack was outside this hall. If the law is violated there is protection for one and punishment for the other. If a member does not treat his fellow like a gentleman he runs the risk of having his head oracked; and if the blows come he ought to take it.

Mr. EDMONDSON obtained the floor, and then, at 9 o'clock, the House adjourned.

LAYING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMA-

LAYING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMARINE CABLE.

SYDNEY, C. B., Saturday, July 12, 1856.

The submarine electric telegraph cable for the NewYork, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company
was successfully laid on the 10th inst. from the steamship Proportis, Capt. Goodwin, under the direction of
Mr. Samuel Canning, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
between Cappe Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay,
C. B., a distance of eighty-five miles, in fifteen hours
Messages are now being freely and instantaneously
transmitted from shore to shore.

[We understand that the Company have about 700 men at work in Newfoundland and on Cape Breton. The Newfoundland line from St. John's to the point, where it intersects with the lines of the American Telegraph Company in Nova-Scotia, will be about 600 miles in length, and it is confidently expected that the whole will be completed and in successful operation by the first of September, and from arrangements already completed, it is also, we understand, confidently exected by the New-York, New foundland and London Telegraph Company that the cable to connect New foundland and Ireland will be laid down during the ensning year. The best electricians and practical celegraphers entertain no doubt but that the extraordinary Printing Telegraph recently invented by Mr. Hughes has removed every serious obstacle in the way of the triumphant success of the Transatlantic Line.

We understand that Cyrus W. Field, esq., one of the prominent members of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co., will leave for Europe this week to complete arrangements for the immediate commencement of the Transatlantic Line.]

FROM MEXICO. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1856. By the steamer Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to

The Spanish fleet had departed from that port. President Comonfort had decided to sell all the lands belonging to the church and other religious corpora

The new Constitution, and Church Property Decree were generally applauded. A new State is to be formed under the Constitution

to be called the Valley of Mexico. Hostilities had been commenced by the States of Leon and Chihuahua against Tamaulipas.

FROM TEXAS. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 12, 1856. We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 10th

The Rio Grande had overflowed its banks, the rise of water being greater than has been known for twen ty years past.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION. HARTFORD, Saturday, July 12, 1856. Two of Hazard's powder mills, at Hazardville, ex-

ploced this morning. Three workmen, named Aicock, Whitehead and Savery, were dangerously and it is feared fatally injured. The cause of the accident i FREMONT AND DAYTON RATIFICATION

MEETING. Bostos, Saturday, July 12, 1856.

The friends of Fremont and Dayton in Cambridge ratified their nominations last evening with much enthusiasm. About 3,000 people were present. Professor Felton presided. Speeches were made by Messre. Felton, A. O. Brewster, Judge Tyler of Connecticut

| mun com | repo | E OF BOSTON. |
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| В | OSTON | Saturday, July 12, 1856. |
| The imports of for | eign | goods at this port for the |
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| dolarres | 47,837 | Other entreres |
| pirite | 53,376 | Total |
| lides and Skins | 47 835 | Total |
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REMOVAL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN .- The Tablet says: We have had rews from Rome, stating that the common talk there since the death of Cardinal Fransoni had been, and still continued, that his Emi-nence Cardinal Wiseman is likely to be called to that city shortly, in order to become Prefect of Propagacda Should this happen, England will have great cause to regret her loss.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, one region, and not only the political fortunes of such are embarked in this contest, but in many instances AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

VIGILANCE COMMITTER STILL IN SESSION.

The Committee Endorsed Throughout the State

WALKER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA REVOLT OF PRESIDENT RIVAS. THE RIVAS PARTY DECLARED TRAITORS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12, 1856. The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this

port with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. The George Law left Aspinwall for New-York with \$700,000 in treasure, and also took out with her the dispatches of the United States Commissioner relative

to the late Isthmus difficulty.

There has been no decrease in the excitement at San Francisco. Very few responded to the Governor's proclamation of June 4. The Vigilance Committee had opened books, in which the names of recruits were set down by thousands.

The Committee have six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force has been divided into ten regiments, and they have erected strong breastworks in front of their rooms. At the top of the building they have put up as alarm bell, and in adjacent rooms are planted several pieces of

The Governor had gathered a few hundred men together, and gone to Benicia to get arms and ammunition from the arsenal, but Gen. Wool refused to accede to the demands made upon him therefor. The Governor's forces were camped near the city. Six more rogues had been banished by the Commi

tee; and they continued to arrest others. On the receipt of the Governor's proclamation nearly all the towns in the interior held enthusiastic meetings

indorsing the acts of the Committee, and commenced forming organizations to assist them in carrying out their measures. Crimes and casualties were numerous.

No interest whatever was felt in politics.

The reports from the mines were favorable, and gricultural prospects good. There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

OREGON. The Oregon hostilities continued. Gen. Smith's comnand was attacked near Meadows by the Indians. The loss of the whites was twelve killed and twenty-five

Col. Wright and one of his command had been killed

wounded. The Indian loss was considerable.

by the Yakima Indiana.

NICARAGUA.

The news from Nicaragua is very important. Gen. Walker was elected President, June 24. Rivas and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and after. ward appeared at Chinendago. They there collected six hundred natives, called in the outposts, and ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession with one hundred and twenty men. Gen. Walker has declared the Rivas party traitors. Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Walker.

A strong revolution had broken out in Costa Rica, headed by the party which was opposed to the late

invasion of Nicaragua.

Advices from Guatemala state that the advanced guard of the army arrived at Santa Anna on the 11th June, and were cordially received.

It was reported that Colonel Gomez and other exofficers of the Mexican army, had gone to Guate-

COLONEL FREMONT.

The Charleston Mercury of the 24th September,

The Charleston Mercury of the 2th September, 1847, says:

"We regret to learn that Col. Fremont, whose departure for Aiken we noticed a few days since, did not reach that place to see his mother alive. She died but a few hours before his arrival. He accompanied her remains the next day to this city, and after witnessing the last sad rites, left here the evening following for Washington. In this affliction, rendered doubly poignant by his deep disappointment in not receiving her parting look of recognition after his long and eventful absence, he has the sympathy of our entire community. "The marked and brilliant career of Col. Fremont has airested general attention and admiration, and has been watched with a lively interest by his fellow citizens of Scuth Carolina. Charleson particularly is proud of him and the reputation which he has at so early an age accieved for himself. She claims as ecomething in which she too has a share. But for the melancholy circumstance attending his visit, our city

comething in which she too has a share. But for the melancholy circumstance attending his visit, our city would have manifested by suitable demonstration their respect for him, and their continued confidence in his honor and integrity. It will require something more than mere accusation to sully them in the minds of the people of Charleston. Some mouths since a sword was voted to him by our citizens, the individual subscriptions to which were limited to \$1; it now awaits his acceptance at a suitable opportunity. We are happy to learn that the ladies of Charleston propose, by a similar subscription, to furnish an appropriate belt to accompany the sword, an evidence that they too can appreciate the gallantry and heroism which have so signally marked his caneer and have thrown an air of romance over the usually dry detail of scientific pursuits."

P. S. BROOKS INDORSES BUCHANAN.

LETTER TO THE BUCHANAN RATIFICATION

MEETING AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Circumstances of a personal character, and over which I have no control, will prevent me from uniting with you in the ratification meeting at

from uniting with you in the ratification meeting at Chaileston. The issue in the pending election of a President is the issue of Union or Disunion; for if the strength of the Pusionikas, who now predominate in the lower House of Congress, becomes augmented by Presidential power and patronage, as surely as there is a heaven above us, the temple of Republican Liberty, which our Revolutionary rages erected in moderation, was dom, and honor, will crumble into ruins, and every fragment of the wreck will be stained with blood. It can never be that the people of fifteen sovereign States will passively "walk under the yoke," while weapons of defense are to be found, and there are the hands of white men to use them.

white men to use them.

I regard it sa the highest duty of every patriot in the land to contribute his best energies to avert this fearful catastrophe, and am persuaded that it can be avoided only by the triumphant success of the Demo-

avoided only by the triumphant success of the Democratic party.

Mr. Buchanan was neither my first nor second choice
for the Presidency; but, as the representative of a
type of principles, and standing bololy as he does upon
the Baltimore platform, upon which Gen. Pierce was
carried into power—scharged improved and strengthened as it has been by the supplemental resolutions
adopted at Cincinnati, and by which resolutions our
principles as practically applied to the Territory of
Kansas, have been reendorsed by the American Democracy and by their nommee—I could not be unfaithful to the man without treachery to the principles
he represents.

we have reached the turning point in the experiment of the people to govern themselves. Ours is yet a youthful Republic, and so far, we have made only trial trips to test the machinery of our Government; but the perils of the ocean of uncertainty are now to be encountered, and every man and every timber of but the pecils of the ocean of uncertainty are now to be encountered, and every man and every timber of the Ship of State will be subjected to the severest proof. Let us do our duty to the Constitution and the country, in an earnest and concerted effort with the law abiding and conservative men of every State, in driving off the piratical crew of Black R-publicanism who haver around us, with the emblems of death at their head and rule or ruin for their motto.

The high moral duty of forbestance, when fortified by a consciousness of having, as far as is consistent

The high moral duty of forbestrance, when fortified by a consciousness of having, as far as is consistent with honor, avoided the processity of conision, will steal the arm of any man with a soul in his body, to strike against every odds in resistance of insuit or oppression. To this condition of hand I hope to see brought every man in the South who is capable of bearing arms. If, with the aid of the patriotic Democracy of the North—a Democracy which is howored by having on termster roll the names of Pierce of New Hampshire, Douglas of Illinois, and Toucey of Connecisut—the issue of disgnion may be avoided. I will praise God for it; but, after doing our whole duty, if the issue of blood must come, why then we will be prepared to meet it, and I'll thank God for that. Come, why then we will be prepared to meet it, and I'll shark God for that.

We have friends throughout the entire North who are tree to us. Good and true men are confined to no

are embarked in this contest, but in many instances their social position and pecuniary interests will be affected by the result. Should the Democratic army be victorious, they will become more zealous in guarding the outposts of the Constitution. They will be breveted and their iffuence increased.

If it is defeated, many will have to fly before the fires of fanatici m, and we, in remembrance of their virtue and services, throw open to them our hearts and homes, and bid them come and dwell therein.

I have the ho or to be,

Respectfully, your obliged servant.

P. S BROOKS.

J. Johnston Petticaew and others, Committee.

The reading of the letter was often interrupted by applense, and when Mr. Simons said, "the last letter I "shall read to you is from the Hon. Preston S. "Brooks," there was for some time a sound of many feet, such as is only heard in the expression of a good deal of enthusiasm.

THE SEQUEL OF "OUR MAGGIE."

REMARKABLE CASE OF ABDUCTION. ARREST AND CONFINEMENT OF THE KIDNAPPER.

Our readers will remember the interesting parrative of the disappearance of a young girl from this city, which appeared in our columns somethree weeks ago. Persons were at once sent in search of her as we then announced. We are now able to state that she has returned; and that on the same train which brought her back to the arms of her despairing parents, there came in charge of officer Hunt of Cleveland and in irons, Martin Haverman, charged with having forcibly abducted and carried off from her home in this city, Margaret, a girl 13 years old, daughter of William House, and secreting her from her parents and friends, and by threats and violence keeping her in durance over seven weeks.

On Friday night last at 10 o'clock, Margaret reached home. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, eight weeks had elapsed since she left that home, as before stated, to visit a school mate, expecting to return to dinner. As she had always been an affectionate homeloving child, never absent a night from her mother, her unaccountable absence now gave intense alarm. It was soon found that Martin Haverman, a German, who had boarded in the house, was also missing, and fears of foul play on his part were at once excited. Advertisements were printed, handbills circulated, every effert made to follow and find him, but although repeatedly on his track, he managed to elude his pursuers until Tuesday last, when he was discoverd by an uncle of Maggie, and arrested at Chicago. The manner of his discovery and arrest was, to say

the least, very remarkable. Among the number of letters elicited by the publicity given to the case, was one from Cleveland, written in broken German-Eoglish, without name or reference to the writer's residence, other than Cleveland. The writer said that such a party came into his store and took a glass of soda water. the man stating that he was going off in the cars that day, and the girl crying and unwilting to go, and that he bimself bid her shut up and keep quiet. This letter was at first disregarded, as of no importance, and was about to be thrown aside, when it was thought best to send it to the uncle then in Cleveland in search of Haverman, where it was well ascertained that he had been. Although a forlorn hope to think of fieding the writer, Mr. Duguyd determined at once to visit every seds fountain in Cleveland. He was saved that trouble -he found the man he sought at the first place he inquired at, though not on the first inquiry, for the fathe and one son knew nothing, but another one being called and finally assured that no harm would come to him, acknowledged himself the writer, and said the party had gone to Chicago some three weeks previous. Thither Mr. D. went by the next train. Handbills offering a hundred dollars reward had been previously sent, and the Mayor and Police had interested themselves without success. Was it likely that he, a stranger, would succeed better? He would try. He followed a very elight clue until he found two Germans who said they had seen a man with a little girl whom he called his step daughter in a lager beer saloon. Haverman had previously called Maggie so, and this gave hope. He found the German and they described the man and girl, but they seemed reluctant to tell where he worked for fear they might be getting a countryman into difficulty. The reward, printed in German decided them. They went to the shop with Mr. D. and an officer, in an obscure corner of the German quarter of the city, and found that such a man had worked there, but was not at the shop, and no one could tell where he boarded. His own conscience disclosed that secret, for seeing strangers about the shop, he put his head out of a window down the street and was to n at d recognized. He drew back and exclaimed n alarm to Maggie: "There is your uncle Duguyd; and she thwarted his with to conceal her, by scream ing with delight and flying to meet Mr. Dagayd as he

came up the stairs.

Haverman was at first very defiant, and declared that if he took her away he would follow and have

her again, if it cost him his life When the officer told him "You are my prisoner," he wanted to know "What for?" and "By what authority?" He soon concluded, however, that the best thing was quietly to submit and return here to New-York. At Cleveland the party was met at the railway station by a crowd of people, who had mani-fested a deep interest in the affair, and who offered net only kind words but money to assist the parents in recovering their child. Mesers. Smith & Dodd, merchants, Cleveland, had telegraphed to Mr. D. at Chicago, as soon as they heard of the arrest, to draw upon them for any needed sum to secure and return the kidnapper to New York. Some of the bystanders at Cleveland manifested such a desire to take the case before Judge Lyrch's court, that the prisoner appealed like a coward to those having him in custody to save his life. The people expressed themselves as not having much confidence in New-York Courts, and feared he would not meet his deserts here. As to that we shall see-he is here and will have to await his trial.

We saw and heard Maggie tell her story on Saturday. She is a smart, sensible girl, of about medium size for her age, with light reddish hair, and pretty face, naturally modest and timid. Her nature is to be led, and to ebey. She says that Haverman never made any advances or propositions to her at her home, nor said anything to her about going away with him, until the merning he left; and then she did not comprehend his meaning, or suppose that he meant anything when he told her he wanted her to go some where with him. When she left the house he me her unexpectedly at the next corner, valise in hand and told her he wanted her to come with him. She objected—he in-is'ed—she wanted to return, but he took her by the hand and told her if she did not come right slong that he would go back to the house, where her mother was alone, and kill her, and then he would make her go. So she reluctantly went for ward to the Hudson River Railroad, and he hurried her on the cars just as they were starting. She then wanted to know where he was going to take her, and he told her that she would soon see, and so kept her still by alternately threatening and pacifying, frequently declaring that he would take the most terrible vergeance upon her end all her family if she did not go along quietly and do just as he bade her. On glided the cars till they reached Albany. Haverman made no stop here, but burried her on, rever allowing her to speak to an individual and she dared not try to escape. On, on they went, till night came, bringing sleep and dreams of home, while she was still speeding away

a German paper what purported to be an advertise-ment of her father offering two shillings reward for her return; and then he laughed at her and told her they did not want her back. At some places he said she was his wife, at others his daughter, and others his step daughter, that he had run off from her mother because she was unkind to her, and was afraid that the girl's brother might pursue her. He told her to say that she was fifteen years old, and that she wanted to come off with him, but watched her as carefully as Col. Wheeler watched his slave at Philadelphia, so that no Passmore Williamson should tell her she might go free.

He left Cleveland, she says, because he had found that Mrs Brown, where they boarded, was not a good woman (probably because he found she had human feelings), but not until he had previously read the New York papers carefully, and found he was pursued. At Chicago he took her to a place where no one spoke the English language, and for two or three weeks she had no one to exchange a word with bu Haverman, who never went out, except to his work right opposite, without taking Maggie with himwhich, after all, proved the means of his detection, for it was in a lager beer shop that the two Germans saw them.

Without money or friends, in a strarge city, far from home, almost destitute of decent clothes-for he pro vided her with to new ones-" What could I do? was her very pertinent reply to the question why she did not do something to get away. "I could think of "you, mother, and cry, and beg Haverman to let me go home-and that's all I could do."

Such is a brief outline of this most remarkable case of abduction-remarkable for its success and the diffi culty of its detection. It remains to be seen whether it will meet with adequate punishment.

From The Daily Clevelander.

"OUR MAGGIE."—This unfortunate girl arrived here from Chicago on yesterday afternoon's train. The German who misled and abducted her was on the same train, in inons. The excitement at the depot was great—ote man mounted a box and announced his readiness to place the noose round the villain's speck. But for the firmness of Officer Warren, Haverman would have met with summary punishment.

We have "Our Maggie" at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Dodd, who have been chiefly instrumental in her recovery. She is a beautiful child of thirteen years, of whom we would as soon imagine thought of wrong as in one of our own worshiped family pets. She sobbed an answer when introduced to us, and when we assured her that we had no curious questions to ask, and only came to congratulate her upon her rescue and upon the certainty of a forgiving and hearty welcome home, the fountain of her heart burst forth.

She was met (so we learned from her uncle) by the vilain Haverman, who told her to go with him She refused, and he replied that if she did not he would kill her father, a weakly man, and her mother, and then he would take her. Child as she was, and what child would not, she went with him.

Their course to Cleveland has been traced. Her

kill her father, a weakly man, and her mother, and then he would take her. Child as she was, and what child would not, she went with him.

Their course to Cleveland has been traced. Her brother, Joseph House, followed her to Chicago, but found an trace. Her usele, Mr. Duguyd, followed. He visited three cabinet factories in vain; in the fourth he enlasted sympethy, and found two Germans who had heard of a man answering Haverman's description, boasting, on the Sunday previous, that he had stoien a young kill from her parents in New-York, and that he had sluded the vigilance of the police, and was now living with her near Chicago.

The urcle sought the fifth establishment, and as he was talking with the proprietor Haverman thrust his head from an upper window and said, "By God, Mag-"gie, there's your uncle!" The uncle clutched him by the throat, and raised a cane which would have brained him—it was caught by a policeman, and he drew from it a dirk which would have done equally good work had it not been restrained.

Maggie protests that she is inviolate, and we believe her; her abductor has no claim to bunnan sympathy. Brute as he is, he proclaims that he will yet possess

Maggie process has no claim to buman sympathy. her; her abductor has no claim to buman sympathy. Brute as he is, he proclaims that he will yet possess her, but admits that she is yet the child Maggie.

In Chicago he placed her first in an Irish family; and next among Germans, where she could understand nothing that was said. He reduced her to the most menial labor, while he boasted of her rain.

At the Depot, but for the respect law commands in

At the Depth, but the scoundrel's career would have crawn to a speedy and well-merited close. "Men of the world," the men who yield least encouragement to fraud, falsehood and baseness, were present; and they were anxious to award merited punishment to an unpardonable crime.

The coulcult went Feat last night—let The N. Y.

pardonable crime.

The culprit went East last night—let THE N. Y.

TRIBUNE see to it that he meets his due reward—if
such can be meted him.

POLICE.

ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT. TWENTY PERSONS CAPTURED BY THE

Retween 12 and 1 o'clock vesterday morning a gang of disorderlies assembled on the pier foot of Rivington street for the purpose of taking passage in a steam-boat to Riker's Island, where a prize fight was to take place. The Eleventh Ward Police repaired to the pier and dispersed the rowdies, who crossed over to the Eighteenth Ward, and there a large number of them, together with the principals, whose names could not be ascertained, embarked for the island; others of the gang left the Twelfth and Ninetsenth Wards for the same destination. At 10 o'clock a m information was received at the Nineteenth Ward Sta tion House of what was going on, and Capt Tuomey, with a section of men, started in pursuit, and on reaching the "Red House" ascertained that several boat-loads had just left the dock. A boat was immediately procured by the captain and his men, who started for the island, overtaking Capt. Porter and his officers, who were also on the track of the fighters. When within half a mile of Riker's Island, the cry o "Police" was raised, and the crowd dispersed in all directions, having witnessed but four rounds of the fight. Capt. Tuomey took the east channel and Capt. Porter the west, each side of Ward's Island, and managed to arrest over twenty persons who had left the fighting-ground in row-boats. The principals could not, however, be found, and they had rowed across to the Westchester shore, where carriages were in waiting for them. Among the persons arrested were mechanics, grocers, stevedores and laborers. Three of them were boys, aged thirteen, fourteen and sixteen. The prisoners were taken before Justice Pierson, and locked up for examination. They are said to be the same vagabonds whom the Nineteenth Ward Police chased from Jones's Wood on the 6th inst.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE has declined to stand at the head of the North American Fremont Electoral ticket in Massachusetts, because he prefers Mr. Fillmore for President, provided he stands firm and square for Free Kansas with her present Constitution. Here is the material portion of his letter, which the Fillmore papers will be careful not to publish:

they went, till night came, bringing sleep and dreams of home, while she was still speeding away frem it, perhaps, she thought, forever. She remembers stepping for breakfast, and that day crossing the Sdap nation Bridge and getting a glimpse of the Falls of Niagara, and then he told her she was in Canada, where her father could not follow her and take her back if he wanted to; and now in Canada, she must submit to bim altogether, or else he should never let her go back to see her mother.

As to where they went she knows but little, as she was forbid to talk with any one, and her memory of days and places is very indistinct. From a letter

dated Lendon, Canada, June 25, written by Dr. F.
W. Bradway, we quote:

"The couple you describe came here May 20 and left the 28th. I met them as they came from the cars, and my attention was drawn to them by the apparent disparity in their agea—at least for hubband and wite—she being a mere girl, and he appeared middle-aged, say 40. I remarked to a friend at the time that they were a runaway couple. The next day after they arrived here I had a fair opportunity to accuting them, and find they correspond exactly with the description since given in The TRIBUNE. They put up at the Western Hotel; he registered his name as S. Leeks and wife, engaged board for a week, and occupied room No. 30 while they stayed."

Have man eaid he was going to Montreal when he left London, but he was shortly afterward in Cleveland. Maggie has no distinct recollection about the reute there, only that they were at Port Stanley at sometime. He scolded her a great deal for crying an much about home, and at Cleveland read to her from the return and then he languaged at her and told her from the father offering two shillings reward for her return; and then he languaged at her and told her and told her and told her from the cars and the friends in Congress come to this control all political movements during the present amount of the father offering two shillings reward for her return; and then he languaged at her and told her

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, Offic.-

The third year of this institution has just been com

pleted, with the usual appiversary exercises, and urder circumstances which form a highly favorable comment on the original and judicious system of education which it aims to carry into effect. The plan of the College embraces a course of liberal instruction for pupils of both sexes, who are admitted to equal privileges, and furnished with the means of persuing higher branches of study, which have usually limited to the masculine candidates for a public pre-fessional career. An able Faculty of Teachers, pre-sided over by the Hon Horace Maon, the late dis-tinguished Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts, whose ripened experience, rare intel-lectual endowments, and unwearied devotion to the cause of human improvement, eminently qualify him for the office, have given their best energies to the interests of the College, and have met with a degree of success that inspires the most cheerful promise of fature advancement. During the past academical year, nearly four hundred students have enjoyed the advantages of the institution in its various departments, and at the examination just closed gave ample evidence of the excellence of the plan and of their substantial attainments under its practical working. To exclude all possibility of collusion, the examinations are conducted on the system of "lots." Each member of the class draws a number from an urn, and then the questions are drawn from another, thus furnishing each pupil with a subject for examination which he could not possibly have anticipated. The Faculty of Abtioch College have no apparatus or artificial system of emulation. "Honors," "parts," "prizes," &c., are Lever mentioned but to be condemned. They believe that the love of knowledge is as natural to the well-organized mind as the love of honey to the healthy palate. But if a child were obliged to thrust his fingers into a beehive to get honey, or if a cup of it were taken and poured into his ears, or on the nape of his neck, or on the top of his bead, would be like it? Not less absurdly is knowledge often-not to seg generally—administered; but put a spoonful of the hency on the papilla of his tongue, and you must make him honest or he will steal it. And so of knowledge. The catalogue of the present year is accompanied with an address to the students by President Mann, in which he thoroughly discusses the question relating to the so-called "Code of Honor," prevalent in most cosleges, which requires students to take no part in bringing an offender to justice when the laws of the institution have been violated. The views which he presents are of great interest to practical educators, and fail to attract their attention. If they should be found tenable, in view of all considerations in the case, and be adopted as the "common law" of colleges, the work of academic discipline, which now so often inte feres with the regular course of instruction, would be relieved of some of its most burdensome duties.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

We have advices from the Great Salt Lake City to

We have advices from the Great Salt Lake City to the 28th of May. The Descret News thus sums up the cordition of affairs in Mormondom:

The crops, May 7, were very promising in the Salt Lake Valley. On the 5th a snow storm whitened the mountairs nearly to their base. At Les Vegas, April 8, corn was six inches high. Sixty acros had been planted and 1,300 grape cuttings had been set out. May 14, abundant supply of asparagus, pie plant, salad and radishes at Sait Lake City. May 28, ripe salrawberries, green peas and currants. Prospects till flattering for an abundant haivest. Health of the prople good.

prople good.

The News says: At home all is peace, happiness and properity. May 21, it urges the eiders throughout the States to forward cuttings and seeds of valuable kind of fruit, and adds: Two substantial ferry boats have been built for the ferry on Bear

River, north of Salt Lake City, designed, especial tended and launched with the blessings of President Young. HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, G. S. L. CITY,

Historian's Office, G. S. L. City, May 29, 1856.

The Presidency and Twelve are well, also their families, with the exception of sister Mary Ann Young, who is now prostrated through her continued exertions in administering to the necessities of so many who were destitute the past seazon; she is a little easier to-day.

We learn by madam rumor that General Harney has been ordered by the Government to march his troops to the acene of the Indian wars in Oregon, and that he expects to replenish his supplies when passing through the northern part of this Territory. If this be true, he is bound to be disappointed, for the severe winter has killed four out of every five head of cattle in the porthern counties; the desolation is deplorable—many persons are nearly ruined. The Church had last October over 2,600 head in Weber and Cache counties; now they can count nearly 500. Gilbert and Gerrish had 700 head when they started from the Missouth inver, now they have 95. Mesers. Kerr lost their entre herd, valued at \$60,000, at all the citizens in proportion. Hundreds of persons have lived on dead cattle when they could be got at for enow, and now it has disappeared they are living on roots, weeds and greers.

Although we have had the grasshopper plague and

has disappeared they are living on roots, weeds and greens.

Although we have had the grasshopper plague and the excessive drought of last aummer, and the unparalleled severe winter, new they have disappeared, every face is beaming with gladness, because the hand of the Lord has been seen in his mercifully sending the rain once a week this spring, which causes the wheat to rise from the ground as a harbinger of "the good time coming." Many are anxiously expecting to cut wheat by the 20th of June, and then we shall have a grand inhibes.

a grand jubilee.

The potatoes, corn, squash, peas and other vegetables look well, and we expect to reap a boustiful harvest to feed those who are here, and those who are wheeling the barrows over the plains. So be of good cheer, all is well in Zion.

wheeling the barrows over the plains. So be of good cheer, all is well in Zion.

LATER FROM EL PASO.—The El Paso mail, in charge of Capt, Doozenberry, arrived at San Antonio on the 25th ult. The Herald says:

The Captain reports that the overflow of Rio Grande had caused a great destruction of property. A large portion of Presidio had been swept away. The mass party had to look out a new road in consequence.

The Herald has a letter dated El Paso, June 7, from which we extract as follows:

"Depredations by Indians are still occasionally committed in this vicinity. On the 21st ult., about 11 a. m., three or four made a descent and drove off six horses and mules belonging to Simon Hart, esq. With the aid of a telescope they were easily discervible from this place and Fort Bliss. Six head of cattle were taken about the same time. Four or five soldiers were dispatched immediately, but returned unsuccessful the same evering. About two months since, in open deylight, a Mexican was scalped and murdered between here ard Fort Fillmore."

Major T. J. Holmes, from Fort Davis, arrived at Fort Bliss on the 25th ult., to take command, in place of Major J. Longstreet.

A vast emount of property on the Rio Grande, for three hundred miles, is being destroyed. Several towns in New-Mexico and below here, are lower than the level of the river. It is higher now than in 1988, and the probability of a further rise.

P. S.—Since this was closed, Lieut. Bliss, 8th Infantry, has arrived from Fort Davis, bringing information that Indias a bad taken all Mr. J. Dawson's stock from that place. The Lieutenant, with six days' ratious, started in pursuit, traveled 260 miles, but is consequence of having suffered for water three tays out of nine, he was compelled to give up the chase and put into Fort Bliss.

Gov. Clark has issued his proclamation, effecting a consequence of having suffered for water three tays out of nine, he was compelled to give up the chase and put into Fort Bliss.

Gov. Clark has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Froderick Lanegan, charged with murder, who escaped from the Jail of Montgomery County.